The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,939.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, are respectfully informed that the CASTLE SPECTRE will be acted on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday next, being the eighth, ninth, and tenth nights of its representation, after which it will be laid aside for Mr Elliston's Engagement, which, on account of his prior contract with the Bath Managers, is positively for five nights only—His first appearance will be in the character of the Jew, in the play of that name, written by Mr Cumberland, on Monday the 2d April, and on this account the Theatre will be open every night that week, except Friday. The Iron Chest" (never acted here) will be brought forward in the course of Mr Elliston's performance—Sir Edward Mortimer, by Mr Elliston. He will also perform in the character of Hamlet.

DON CARLOS—FROM THE GERMAN.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,
Translated from the Original,

DON CARLOS.
A TRAGEDY.
BY FREDERICK SCHILLAR,

Aulic Councillor to the Palatinate of Bavaria, and Author of The Robbers, Fiesco, and Minister, Tragedies; and The Hours, a periodical miscellany, in prose and verse, &c. &c.

London, printed for Harding, St James's Street; Shepperton and Reynolds, Oxford Street; Richardsons, Royal Exchange; Mudie, No. 227, Strand; and sold by H. D. Symonds, No. 20. Paternoster-row; Mudie and Son, Edinburgh; Brash and Reid, Glasgow; and Archer, Dublin.

STIRLING AND LINLITHGOWSHIRE HUNT.

A MEETING of the Members is to be held at Forrester's in Linlithgow, on Saturday first, the 31st inst.

By Order of the Preses, J. BOYD, Sec.

FOREST CLUB.

THE FOREST CLUB is to meet in the house of John Veitch, innkeeper in Selkirk, on the third Tuesday of April next, being the 24th day of that month.

Mr M'MILLAN of Shorthope in the Chair.
Mr SCOTT of Harden, Croupier.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE.

A Substantial Four-Wheeled CHAISE, with a Coach-box, in complete repair.

A WHISKY almost as good as new—and two BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, which are perfectly sound, and go steady in harness.

For particulars apply at Lady Clerks house, No. 37. Prince's street.

NEW TEAS FROM THE MARCH SALE.

Notwithstanding the great advance on ordinary Teas at this Sale,

SHEPPARD, South Bridge Street, will supply his Customers and the Public in real GOOD TEAS, at the following low prices:—

Good Congou 4s. Superfine ditto 4s. 6d. to 5s. Congou Leaf 5s. 6d.
Fine Souchong 5s. Superfine ditto 5s. 6d. to 6s.
Superfine Bloom Green 6s. Superfine Hyson Green 7s. to 8s.
Superior Cochineal Gunpowder Green Tea 10s. per pound.
Coffee Beans 2s. 6d. to 3s. Ground Coffee 4s. to 5s.
Fine Cocoa and Chocolate. Plain Chocolate.
Common ground Cocoa 1s. with new Nutmegs and Mace.
Cinnamon. Cloves. Black, White, and Jamaica Peppers.
White Ginger. Curry Powder. Cayenne Pepper. Sago.
Millet. Macaroni. Vermicelli, and Groceries—
At the lowest prices for Ready Money.

SUGARS below cost along with Tea; say four pound of Sugar to each pound of Tea.

** Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

N.B.—An APPRENTICE Wanted, who can be well recommended.

A SALE OF

THE WHOLE STOCK of GOODS which belonged to Mr GEORGE DEWAR, Linen Draper, second high shop above Libberton's Wynd, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, will commence there on Wednesday the 28th inst.

Consisting of the following Articles:

Scots and Irish Linens, from 8d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.	Cotton and Linen Checks.
Scots and French Cambrics.	Printed Shawls.
Table Clothes, all sizes.	Cotton Stripes.
Diapers and Towellings.	Printed Cottons.
Dimities and Muslinets.	White Calicoes.
Plain and Stripped Muslins.	Ladies Cotton Hose.
Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs.	Mens ditto.
Bed Tickings and Checks.	Flannels.
English Blankets.	Corduroys, all prices.
	Mancoes and Durants, at 11d per yard.

These articles are all in good order; and as they must be immediately sold off, intending purchasers cannot have a better opportunity of being cheaply supplied.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT,

MARCH 22. 1798.

WHEREAS of late several persons have taken upon them to make and sell to the Merchants of this city, ELLWANDS, or Yard Measures, without being adjusted by the Standard Measure, and stamped by the Officer of Court. This is to give notice, That all such are liable to be seized until they are legally stamped. And Prohibits and Discharges merchants and others from using the same in time coming until this is complied with, otherwise the persons in whose custody the same are found, will be fined and otherwise punished as the nature of their offence shall appear to the Court.

CHARLES KERR, D. G.

AREAS FOR BUILDING,

YORK PLACE & DUKE STREET.

To be exposed by public roup, within the Old Justiciary Court-Room, on Wednesday March 28th current, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LOTS,—
viz.
LOTS No. 2. and 3. North side of York Place.
LOTS No. 34. 35. and 36. on the South side do.
LOTS No. 6. and 7. Duke Street,
And Four Lots to the west of lot 7. Duke Street.

The plan and conditions of sale to be seen in the Chamberlain's Office.

TO BE LET,

For such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to the 6th day of October next,

THE level free COALLIERY of BLAIRNGONE, and the adjoining COAL in the Lands of EASTER DOLLARBEG, all belonging to his Grace the Duke of Atholl, situated along the water of Devon, at the west corner of the county of Fife, being six computed miles from Dunfermline, Kinross, Dumblane, and Stirling, and still at less distance from Clackmannan and Alloa.—This being the nearest coalliery for supplying Strathern, and other populous parts of the country, a very extensive sale may be expected.

The tacksman of the coal may have the small farm of Blairngone, and also the coalmaster's house, with the garden and offices, or not as most convenient.

Offerers will adapt their proposals to the different ways in which they would incline to work the coal, and proportion the rent accordingly.

Proposals may be transmitted to John Macnab, writer to the signet in Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars, and will keep such proposals secret as he may be desired to conceal.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

MR STALKER takes this opportunity of expressing his grattitude to his numerous Friends, for their uniform and steady encouragement, and acquaints them and the Public at large, That, for obvious considerations, his terms at the Public School are in future to be FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per Quarter each scholar, and in private families, a GUINEA for twelve lessons. *George Street, No. 13.*

FULTON & KNIGHT,

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH,

MOST respectfully intimate, That, in order to support the character which they have acquired, they find it necessary to circumscribe the number of their Pupils, by raising their Fees, and arranging their business as follows:

PUBLIC SCHOOL.
Attendance in Summer, from 9 till 12,—and in Winter, from 10 till 1 o'clock.
Fee FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per Quarter.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Attendance from 1 till 3 o'clock.—Fee, a GUINEA per Quarter.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Attendance from 5 till 6 o'clock.—Fee, a GUINEA per Quarter.

☞ No Candlemas Gift.

North Hanover Street, No. 21.

LINTSEED.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND BUYERS.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, Edin. March 26, 1798.

THE COMMISSIONERS and TRUSTEES for FISHERIES, MANUFACTURES, and IMPROVEMENTS in SCOTLAND, think it proper to give this public notice to the IMPORTERS of or DEALERS in LINTSEED, that if they sell or expose to sale any Lintseed that is bad, damnified, or not thoroughly cleaned—or shall mix Lintseed of a former year with what is imported in a subsequent year—or shall mix different parcels of Lintseed together—or if they shall sell it under a false denomination, either as to its age or the country where it grew—all such seed, or the price thereof, is liable by the law to be forfeited, besides that the proprietor or vender is also liable in a penalty. And the officers employed by the trustees are authorised and particularly directed to look after and attend to this, and may, with their assistants, enter into any warehouse, or any other place where they shall have reason to think Lintseed is kept, for the purpose of inspecting and securing the same, if it is thought liable to forfeiture.

It will also be observed, that the law enacts, That every person who shall sell and deliver to any buyer ten pecks, or any larger quantity of Lintseed, without delivering along with it a certificate, subscribed by him the seller, expressing "the "quantity and price of the seed, and particularly the port from "whence the same was imported, the name of the country "where it grew, and the year of its growth:" such person is liable for this omission alone, to forfeit a sum not exceeding Five Pounds, nor less than fifty Shillings Sterling, for every hogshead of such seed, and so proportionably for a less quantity The intention of requiring a certificate in these terms to be delivered, is, That, if the seller should have been guilty of a fraud (such as selling seed of a different growth or age from what is expressed in the certificate) he may thereby be the more easily convicted thereof. No buyer, therefore, should accept of Lintseed, in any quantity, without receiving a certificate in the foresaid terms, subscribed by the seller.

The Trustees further consider it to be proper to acquaint the buyers of Lintseed, That they have the best information from persons of skill, who have made careful and repeated experiments by sowing different kinds of Lintseed, that the seed produced in *Courland*, or what is imported from *Libau*, *Memel*, or *Koningsberg*, or from the *Carolinas*, and *Southern Provinces in America*, is reckoned unfit for sowing in this country; and that although some of those seeds have a promising appearance, and even when sown spring up well at first, yet, in general, they are found to yield very short, thin, and unprofitable crops; and that the only *Foreign* seed which, from experience, can be safely recommended, is the Dutch, Riga, and the Philadelphia seed, and that which is produced in the provinces northward of Philadelphia By Order of the Trustees,

ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Sec.

* *The laws which relate to Linseed particularly are the acts 13th Geo. I. and 24th Geo. II.*

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Berwick Old Shipping Co's Smacks,
LONDON PACKET,
JOHN RAMSAY Master,
AND
CERES PACKET,
THOMAS BRUCE Master,

The London Packet will take in goods until to-morrow morning, and sail at ten o'clock; and the Ceres Packet until Thursday mid-day, when she will sail.

LEITH, Monday, March 26. 1798. } W. GRINLY, Agent.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Smack,
COLDSTREAM PACKET,
FRANCIS ORD Master,
AND
KELSO PACKET,
JAMES WATSON Master,

Will take in goods, the Coldstream till Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, when she will sail, and the Kelso till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Union Shipping Company's Office, LEITH, 26th March 1798. }

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
The Edinburgh Glasshouse Company's
Armed Brig
PHOENIX,
CORNELIUS NEILSON Master,

Is now lying at Downe's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Alloa, and places adjacent, and will sail on the 4th April 1798, with or without convoy.

The Phœnix is a fine stout vessel, an excellent sailer, and has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be found on 'change, at 'change hours, mornings on board the ship.

FIRST SPRING SHIP FOR CANADA,
The fine fast-sailing ship,
FANNY,
JOHN M'KIE Master,

Now taking in goods at Greenock, and the cargo being mostly on board, will positively sail 1st April.

This vessel is armed with ten long six and four pounders, has remarkable good accommodation for passengers, and the Master is well acquainted with the navigation of the St Lawrence.

Applications for freight or passage to be addressed to Mr Allan, Sun Fire Office, Edinburgh—or Adam and Mathie, Greenock, who have for sale, Beef and Pork, Pearl Ashes, Flax Seed, Staves, Port Wine in pipes, and Jamaica and Leeward Island Rum in bond. *March 20. 1798.*

AT LEITH, FOR PETERHEAD, LOSSIEMOUTH, and Places Adjacent,

The Goods deliverable at Peterhead and Lossiemouth,

THE SLOOP SOPHIA,
JOHN BUCHAN Master,

IS now lying on the Birth, taking in goods, and will sail the 10th April.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr Evan Grant, wharfinger, Leith, or the master on board.——Not to be repeated.

FIRE OFFICE.

CORPORATION OF ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE,
(Established by Royal Charter.)

THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS due this Corporation at the term of LADY DAY, being the 25th of March, are requested to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment 15 days after that date, the benefit of the Policy expires.

This Corporation have lately made a *very great reduction* of the Premiums on LIVES—and the Proposals, as also, Tables of Rates for Annuities to the Survivorship of Joint Lives, may be had *gratis*, by applying at this Office.

Policies for Assurance on Building, Goods, Farming Stock, and on Ships in Harbour, or while Building, are issued from this Office, as usual.

THOMSONS and CO. Agents.

INSURANCE OFFICE No. 3. South Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

Tuesd.

NOTICE.

THAT ALLAN MACPHERSON, Notary Public, late Messenger, late at Lynemallon by Pitmain, has removed from that place to Callander of Monteith, by Dumblane. The Public may depend on the utmost attention being paid to any orders addressed to him in that station.

NOTICE

To JOHN BRUCE, son of George Bruce, late tenant in Cowdon, near Dalkeith, or his descendants.

THAT GEORGE BRUCE, *Brother* of the said John Bruce, died in the month of July 1796; after executing a settlement of his estate (which is considerable) in favour of his brother John, and the heirs of his body, provided they appeared and claim the same within *twenty years* after his death, but burdened with certain Legacies if he or they did not appear and claim within *two years* after his death—and in case the said John Bruce or his descendants should not appear and claim within the said space of 20 years, it is provided that no part of the said estate is to descend upon him or them, but is settled in favour of his other relations.

Mr John Bruce left Scotland several years ago, and none of his relations have heard of him since that time; therefore this notice is given to him and his descendants, so that if he or any of them are alive, they may appear and claim accordingly. And upon applying to Mr Robert Hog, at Glasmount, near Kinghorn, or Thomas Adair, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, they will be informed as to other particulars.

JACKSON's ASTHMATIC CANDY.

THE superior efficacy of JACKSON's ASTHMATIC CANDY, in complaints of the stomach and lungs, arising from indigestion and flatulency, has been ascertained by the experience of several years. Its peculiar success in Coughs and Colds, and in alleviating the most alarming complaints incident to persons of a gouty, relaxed, or asthmatic habit, (which complaints are more particularly prevalent in the foggy and damp season of the winter months) is now universally acknowledged; and, considering it as a medicine in general use, it would have been unnecessary for the proprietor to have repeated his advertisement so often, had not some persons lately obtruded upon the public, in a spurious medicine under the same name.

It becomes, therefore, necessary to offer this caution, by respectfully informing the Public, that the genuine Medicine is signed on the stamp by J. BARCLAY, the sole proprietor, and may be had as usual, at No. 95, Fleet Market, London, five doors from Fleet Street, in boxes at 2s. 6d. and 1s. 1½d. each, stamp duty included.

It may also be had, by appointment of the Proprietor, of

R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,
WATSON & CO. AND J. BAXTER,
South Bridge, Edinburgh;

Mackintosh and Co. Inverness	W. Anderson, Stirling
R. Morrison and Son, Perth	A. Barry, Paisley
J. Allan, Dundee	E. Humble, Newcastle
J. Mennons, Glasgow	F. Jolly, Carlisle

And by one or more reputable shopkeepers in most towns of the kingdom.

Also may be had as above,

JACKSON's PATENT OINTMENT for the ITCH, an infallible cure in thirty-six hours—Jackson's Patent Tincture for the Rheumatism, Gravel, Stone, Bruises, Sprains, &c.—Jackson's British Tooth Powder—Jackson's celebrated Corn Salve—Waite's Genuine Worm Nuts, by Howard and Evans, &c.

LIVERPOOL, February 12. 1798.

MR LIGNUM

I TAKE the opportunity of forwarding this—The inclosed is the attestation of Peter Gilbank, who came voluntarily forward and swore to the truth thereof, which I thought proper to transmit to you; and am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
THOS. BILLINGE.

Printer of the Liverpool Advertiser and Marine Intelligencer.

Mr LIGNUM, Surgeon, at his Dispensary, No. 57. Bridge Street, Manchester.

SIR,

IT is with the greatest pleasure I acquaint you of the ease and comfort I enjoy from the use of your invaluable Drops. After being afflicted with a violent scorbutic eruption for twenty-three years, which entirely covered my body, I am perfectly cured by taking only three bottles of your Antiscorbutic Drops, and have continued perfectly sound for the last fourteen months. I communicate this to you for the benefit of the afflicted,

And am, Sir, your most humble servant,
PETER GILBANK.

Liverpool, Strand Street, No. 54.

Sworn before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the borough of Liverpool, this second day day of February 1798. GEO. DUNBAR.

☞ These Drops are sold in moulded bottles square bottles at 12s. and 4s. 6d.—One 12s. bottle is equal in quantity to three 4s. 6d. ones. They may be had, wholesale and retail, at Mr LIGNUM's, No. 57, Bridge Street, Manchester, and by appointment, by

R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,
No 8. South Bridge, Edinburgh; and by

Mr Keltie, perfumer, No. 1. St. Andrew's Street, N. Town.		
Mr Coke, bookseller, Leith.	Messr. Johnston & Bisset, Perth	Printers, Newcastle.
Mr Angus Macdonald, jeweller, and Mr Mennons, printer, Glasgow.	Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso.	
	Mr Dickson, druggist, Dumfries	
	Mr Phorson, Berwick.	
Mr Dick, surgeon, Dundee.	Mr Brown,	
Mr Dempster, surgeon, Cupar	Mr Hodson,	
Mr Cragie, Montrose.	Mr Hall,	

*** Mr Scott and Mr M'Donald being appointed wholesale agents for Scotland, Patent Medicine Venders may be supplied with any quantity on the same terms as at the Dispensary in Manchester.

TICKLE TOBY

WILL Cover this season at Hutton Hall, as usual. Thorough bred Mares, whether they remain with the Horse or not, Three Guineas each, and Five Shillings to the Groom; Common Mares that are covered and taken away immediately, One Guinea and a Half, and only Half a Crown, and those that remain, Five Shillings to the Groom.

Hay and Oats, if required.

SHEEP FARM,

Near the town of Peebles, to be Let.

To be Let, either upon an advanced rent or for a grassum, and for such a number of years as can be agreed upon,

THE FARM of EDDERSTON, lying in the county and parish of Peebles. The present rent is 45l.

The lands will be shewn by James Bartram, baron officer at Peebles.

For further particulars apply to Craufurd Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh, to whom offers may be sent.

WESTMINSTER SOCIETY

FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS, AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.

Established 1792. No. 429. STRAND—London.

ROBERT LADBROKE, Esq. Chairman.
WILLIAM MCILRAITH, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman

DIRECTORS.
Stamp Brookbank, Esq.
Charles Blicke, Esq.
John Clements, Esq.
Simeon Droz, Esq.
Thomas Philip Hampton, Esq.
Benjamin Kingston, Esq.
W. Luthington, Esq. M. P. and Alderman.
J. C. Lettsom, M.D.
John Prinsep, Esq.
Isaac Sage, Esq.

TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird.
Stamp Brookbank, Esq.
Robert Ladbroke, Esq.
W. Luthington, Esq. M.P. and Alderman.
James Sibbald, Esq.

AUDITORS.
John Hosier, Esq.
David Thomas, Esq.
Mr R. Skelton, Secretary and Actuary.
Mr [illegible] Solicitor.

THIS Society, [illegible] their institution has extended itself very [illegible] the plaintiff, Mr [illegible] to make a great diminution [illegible] Mr [illegible] &c. [illegible] are now rated as in the short sketch annexed.

For the convenience of the Public, they have appointed as their Agents in this country,

ROBERT ALLAN, Banker, *EDINBURGH*, and JOHN BUCHANAN, jun. Merchant, *GLASGOW*,

of whom every information may be had, either for Insurance or Annuities, and by whom Annuities will be paid, and printed proposals given out gratis.

Premiums for insuring 100l. on the life of a healthy person, within the limits of Europe, but not upon the seas:

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	Life.
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
8	0 18 8	1 2 6	1 19 6
16	1 0 1	1 5 10	2 1 8
20	1 3 7	1 10 11	2 5 9
30	1 14 11	1 16 8	2 16 0 per cent.
40	2 2 8	2 6 7	3 11 3 per ann.
50	2 17 10	3 3 8	4 14 6
60	4 2 0	4 11 6	6 13 8
67	5 10 9	6 11 5	9 0 8

Thus, a person of the age of 20, by an annual payment of 22l. 17s. 6d. or 2l. 5s. 9d. per cent. during the continuance of his life, may secure, at his death, 100l. to his widow, children, or any one he pleases.

PREMIUM of one hundred pounds insured, to be paid at the death of one life named out of two, within the limits of Europe, but not upon the seas.

AGE.	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
10	1 9 11	1 10 6	1 9 8	1 9 0	1 8 3	1 7 4	1 6 2	2 4 6
20	1 18 4	1 18 10	1 17 6	1 16 5	1 15 2	1 13 8	1 12 0	1 9 8
30	2 7 8	2 8 4	2 6 2	2 4 11	2 2 11	2 0 9	1 18 5	1 15 5
40	3 2 1	3 2 10	3 1 1	2 18 8	2 15 6	2 11 10	2 8 2	2 3 3 11
50	4 4 11	4 5 11	4 4 1	4 1 9	3 17 6	3 10 11	3 4 7	2 27 9
60	6 2 7	6 4 0	6 2 0	5 19 9	5 16 2	5 7 5	4 4 4	4 1 18
67	8 9 0	8 10 11	8 8 11	8 6 6	8 3 3	7 16 1	6 17 2	6 14 2

Example—A man of 30, by paying the annual sum of 2l. 8s. 4d. in case of death, secures to his wife or heir, aged 26 the sum of 100l.

Agents are also appointed in several towns in the north of England, viz.—

PETER HUNTER, Esq. Attorney at Law, *DURHAM.*
Mr THOMAS PATTEN, Merchant, *NEWCASTLE.*
Messr. CHRISTOPHER & JAMETT, *STOCKTON.*
Mr JOHN WARE, Printer, *WHITEHAVEN.*

THREE NEW TRYSTS IN FORFARSHIRE.

AT the village of LETHAM, parish of Dunnichen, for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Swine.

The First on the *first Thursday* of April next 1798.
The Second on the *third Thursday* of June next.
The Third on the *first Thursday* of November next.
And so on yearly.

Custom free for the first seven years.

Dunnichen, March 21. 1798. GEO. DEMPSTER.

N. B. This advertisement not to be repeated.

HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET,

IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF EDINBURGH TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICES of SPYELAW, in the parish of Collington, about four miles from Edinburgh.

The house may be seen every lawful day from 12 o'clock noon, till two o'clock afternoon. If wished for, the tenant can be accommodated with several acres of good pasture.

For further particulars, application may be to George Tod, writer, Edinburgh.

HOUSE AT THE CROSS.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 28th day of March instant, between the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THAT LODGING or DWELLING HOUSE, being the 5th storey of that Tenement of Land at the Cross of Edinburgh, in the first storey of which Balfour's Coffeehouse was so long held. The house consists of seven rooms, besides kitchen, apartments for servants, a pantry, a number of light closets, garret, and other conveniencies. The house is in good repair.

For particulars, apply to Frederick Fotheringham and Alexander Pearson, writers to the signet.

Any person willing to purchase by private bargain, before the day of sale, may apply as above.

HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. AT PORTOBELLO,

FOR SALE

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Garden, Stables, and other conveniencies (comprehending also the old thatch house of Portobello) lying on the great road leading to Musselburgh.

The House consists of two storeys, to which there are separate entries. The one is possessed by Mr Haig, the other by Mr Rae, dentist. The garden is neatly laid out, and surrounded with good walls. The premisses comprehend about half an acre of ground, and being near the sea, are well adapted for country quarters and sea-bathing.

For further particulars, apply to Charles Innes and William Handyside, writers to the signet.

FARM OF ARNBATHIE TO SET.

THE TOWN and LANDS of ARNBATHIE, lying in the parish of Kilspindy, and shire of Perth, to be set in tack, for such a number of years as may be agreed on. Entry to the houses, yards, and grass at Whitsunday next, O. S. and to the arable lands at the separation of this year's crop from the ground.

This farm consists of 306 acres and upwards, above 154 of which are arable, 47 lately inclosed and planted with firs, and the remaining 104 acres are good pasture grounds. It has the advantage of being situated within about three miles of the shore of Perth, and other parts of the river Tay for the conveniency of lime, and there is a good commodious new stone and lime slated house upon the premisses.

Offers made between and the 22d April next, either to John Stewart, Esq. of Belmakilly, the proprietor, (by Dunkeld) to Mr Robert Stewart, merchant, Perth, or to Adam Stewart, writer, Edinburgh, will be duly attended to, and kept secret if required.

LLOYD'S LIST, March 23.

THE True Briton, ——, from China, parted her cables in the Downs, and drove on the Goodwin sands, is since got off by the Deal boats, and brought safe into the Downs.

A British ship, loaded, is reported to be captured near the Scaw, by a privateer.

The Superb, Boyd, from Havannah to Hambro, is captured by the Thetis frigate, and carried into Halifax.

The Ken on, Teague, from Newfoundland to Lisbon, was taken by a French privateer on the 11th December, and is carried into France.

The Elizabeth, Spence, from Rotterdam to Hull, has been taken, carried into Bergen, and condemned there.

The Twee Gebroeders, Faddes, from Embden to London, is on shore at Hemsby. Crew saved.

WINDS AT DEAL.

March 20. N. E.—21. Do.—22. Do.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 4—Hamburgh, 2.—Lisbon, 0.

Due—Ireland, 5—Hamburgh 2.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARCH 22.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Upon this occasion all strangers were excluded from below the bar; but, from the information we were enabled to collect, as soon as prayers were over,

Lord MINTO (late Sir Gilbert ELLIOT, Bart.) rose, with the Morning Chronicle of March 20th in his hand, from which he read a report of the proceedings of the House of Commons of the preceding day, being a reflection upon the absence of the Lords from their duty in Parliament, and explained of its breach of privilege.

Lord Minto concluded by moving, that Mr Perry, the proprietor, and Mr Lambert, the printer, should be fined fifty pounds each, and committed to Newgate for the term of three months. In the course of his speech, he alluded to the part that paper had taken against the war; but he was stopped by

The Duke of LEEDS, who thought the House had nothing to do with any other matter than that which was the subject of complaint.

Lord DERBY considered the punishment too heavy for so insignificant a paragraph; and the Duke of BEDFORD moved for one month's imprisonment, instead of three.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought the paragraph a piece of wit, and unworthy the serious notice of that House, which he at least hoped they would not treat with rigour, as these were not times for severity.

The LORD CHANCELLOR differed entirely with the Noble Marquis, as he never read a more dull piece of heavy malignity, and was of opinion that it fully deserved the extent of the punishment the Noble Lord moved for.

After a conversation of more than an hour and an half, their Lordships divided upon the Duke of Bedford's amendment, when there appeared,

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Lord MINTO's motion was then put and agreed to, and Mr Perry and Mr Lambert were immediately conveyed to Newgate. Their conduct on the occasion was highly respectful and becoming. They expressed their regret at having inadvertently incurred the displeasure of their Lordships, and threw themselves entirely upon their indulgence.

DISMISSAL OF MINISTERS.

The Duke of BEDFORD said, that notwithstanding he had failed on a former occasion, yet he had no doubt but that, on the present occasion, he should produce such strong documents of the mal-administration of his Majesty's Ministers as ought to induce their Lordships to join him in the address which he intended to move to his Majesty to dismiss them. His Grace then took a very comprehensive view of all the motions which had been made by the friends of peace, from the commencement of the present war, with the principal arguments which had been made use of by them and Ministers upon those occasions, from thence inferring, that Ministers had failed in every one of the prospects they had held out; that, after their various boastings, they had reduced us to the humble situation of defending ourselves against an invasion; had so mismanaged, as to dissolve one of the most formidable alliances that ever was connected, and had been abandoned by every power except Portugal. Their measures, he said, flatly contradicted their assertions. He dwelt for some time on the late negociations, to convince the house that Ministers were not sincere in their intentions of procuring a peace for this country.

He would not enter much upon our finances, as that was a subject on which their Lordships never seemed inclined to dwell; but he must just notice that the present Minister had entailed an annual debt of no less a sum than 9,500,000l. during the time he had been in administration, which was something more than what had been done by all his predecessors since the funding system began.

Ministers might idly imagine that the people could be compelled to be satisfied, but in that they were mistaken. We had the misfortune to live under an Executive Government which encouraged the most outrageous measures. He did not mean to condemn the army in Ireland for any thing that had been done by them; for it must be clear to every thinking man, that soldiers of all countries, who are kept under strict discipline, being left to act at their discretion, with a certainty of not being punished, would commit many atrocities; the blame therefore was not with them, but attached itself to those ministers by whom it was countenanced.

He had on a former occasion declared himself an avowed friend of Parliamentary Reform, without which the people of this country could have no security: It was necessary, and wished for by him to counterbalance the growing influence of the Crown, by the great addition to the revenue: He wished it also as a counterbalance to the increasing weight of Aristocracy; for when Ministers might advise their being sent into that House by dozens—(his Grace was called to order.)

The Duke said, if he understood the orders of that House, if he had made use of any improper words, these words ought to be taken down.

If Ministers should continue to advise the bestowing the peerage on all the men of honour and great fortunes whom they found among the Commons, there would be an end of the independence of that House, and they would, in fact, be no longer the representatives of the people, but a set of men nominated by the Ministers. This was one strong reason with him for being an advocate for a reform in Parliament; and he was free to acknowledge, that he highly approved of that plan which had been introduced last sessions; and also, that he never would join any administration which did not make that a principal part of their conditions. He was ashamed to mention himself as of sufficient consequence to form a part of any administration; but, from the calumnies thrown out in some of the public prints, he felt himself driven to the necessity of making this declaration.

It was insinuated, that every supporter of a reform in Parliament was a friend to the French. But was such a conclusion fairly drawn? Was it likely that those who had been labouring to preserve the liberties of the people would be the first to join in making them slaves? For slaves they must be, should the French make a conquest of this kingdom.—Although he had invariably been an enemy to this war, and never would contribute in the least voluntarily to carry it on, yet, should the French land in this kingdom, he would be one of the foremost to rank himself under the command of his Sovereign, regardless of the post, so it was the hottest in danger, and regardless who were the Ministers; but should they be the same who had brought us into this dilemma, notwithstanding he should join them in the moment of real danger, he would, on his return, recommence hostilities against them, for he verily believed they were the worst and most to be dreaded enemies his Majesty or the country had to encounter—he hoped, therefore, the House would agree with him in soliciting his Majesty for their dismissal, and, from the fact he had stated, they would consider it as highly necessary—for himself, he avowed perpetual enmity to them, and, said his Grace, "If I ever join them through fear, may I be abhorred by my countrymen, may I be detested by the world, and may God Almighty shower down his curses upon me for my apostacy."

His Grace then thanked their Lordships for the patient hearing they had given him, and said, he would trouble them no farther than to read the Address he meant to move; but for this he was too much exhausted, his speech having taken him two hours and twenty minutes in delivery, and in many parts of which he had been very warm and animated.

The LORD CHANCELLOR read the Address, which, at some length, pointed out the complaints against Ministry, and prayed for their dismissal.

Lord BORINGDON said, in his opinion, no political immorality could be imputed to Ministers. The Noble Duke who made this motion for their removal, had omitted to state the benefits which they had conferred on this country. Amongst these were the beneficial treaty, which they had concluded with France in the year 1786—their measures of finance, which had raised the three per cents. from 60 to 97—their conduct at the time of the regency—and the salutary law which they had passed with respect to libels. They had rendered essential services, in his opinion, to the freedom, the independence, and commerce of this country. The Noble Duke had reiterated the language of some of the affiliated societies in this country, when he spoke of Radical Reform; but though one hundred Members had been found in another House to vote for such a reform, he did not believe that any five of these had agreed on a specific plan. He was so far from agreeing to a removal of Ministers, that he thought it would be dangerous at this crisis, to suspend, even for an hour, the exertions of Government.

Lord HOLLAND said, that in our present very dangerous situation, it was necessary to call in the aid of men of superior fortitude and ability. He could give to Ministers the praise of eloquence, whilst he arraigned their want of capacity. They had not only undone our resources, but had overdone every thing that had taken place since the Revolution. The allies, whom they affected to sustain, they had actually ruined; and, in the emphatic words of a Noble Marquis (Lansdowne) the result of their labours was "to raise a military Republic in the heart of Europe." They talked of unforeseen accidents, when it was obvious to every man who had read the debates during the war, that the Opposition, in almost every instance, were right in their predictions, and the Ministers as uniformly in the wrong.

Lord HILSBOROUGH (the Marquis of Downshire) said, that no system of conciliation, in his opinion, could be effectual in Ireland. There were too many men who wished that country to become a province of France. Every proper concession had been granted by the Father of his People. Ireland had long enjoyed a free trade. What was now demanded was the emancipation, as it was termed, of the Catholics; but if the power of the Catholics was made equal with that of Government, Ireland, in his opinion, was lost to this country.

Lord ROMNEY said, that he had ever been against a Parliamentary Reform, as wholly unnecessary. The remonstrances of the people, through Parliament, had put an end to the American war. He had no fears from invasion, whilst the people were zealous and confident in their present rulers, and he would not therefore change the latter for GOD knows whom. The present Ministers, in his opinion, deserved the thanks of their country, for having waged a most successful war. If the present motion should be disposed of—that is to say, if it should not be carried in the affirmative [a laugh] he should move an address of thanks to Administration for their conduct.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, Had Ministers not reduced this country from a state of affluence to the state into which they represented the enemy to have fallen? The state of the country was such, in his opinion, that other physicians should be called in. He could recollect the period, when it was scarcely less than a libel to compare the finances of France with those of this country, and when it was deemed ungentlemanlike to doubt the sincerity of the Court of Vienna. We had now lost all our allies—no mention was made of England at the Congress of Rastadt, and, in fact, it was Great Britain which was now "blotted out of the map of Europe!"

His information from Ireland, in which he held no common stake, stated, that that country was now held to this but by a military tenure; and by letters which he had this day received, he was told, that in the south of Ireland the farmers had in general refused to sow their grain! What would therefore be the consequence of a famine, added to the existing discontents? He had never before voted for a change of Ministers; but, in the present state of things, he should vote for any set of men who could make a peace, though its framers were immediately to be hanged. A few months, he repeated, must decide the present contest. If the Court did not see its danger, the people, he trusted, would find out a constitutional, but no other than a constitutional, remedy.

Lord MULGRAVE spoke at length in vindication of the measures of Administration. He asserted that Ministers could at no time have made peace with the French Republic. The noble Duke who made the motion, he said was at the head of the Whig Club. Horne Tooke, who was at the head of the London Corresponding Society, had professed himself satisfied with the conduct of the Whigs. When such a junction was thus avowed, it would not be safe to trust such men. To the rebels in Ireland, he trusted that no conciliation would be extended.

Lord GRENVILLE in a speech of much animation, vindicated the conduct of himself and his colleagues in office. The system which they had adopted, and which was now attacked, was not, in fact, the system of Ministers, but of Parliament, by whom, Session after Session, it had almost unanimously been adopted. The Noble Lord who supported this motion had unaccountably forgotten to mention our naval successes, which had raised this country to an higher pinnacle of glory than she had attained in any preceding war. His Lordship, after some apologies for the staleness of the topic, entered into an history of our negociations, which, for the same reason, and from the lateness of the hour, we forbear to follow. In his conclusion, he gave it as his opinion, that on the continuance of the system of coercion depended ultimately the salvation of Ireland.—The House divided on the motion,

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Adjourned at three o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 22.

The House had an irregular conversation concerning the new duty on windows and assessed taxes. Several resolutions were moved by Mr PITT, which were all carried, and the report of the Committee ordered to be received to-morrow.

FRANCE.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

MESSAGE TO THE COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

23 Ventose—March 13.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

The Executive Directory informed you, by their message of the 17th Pluviose last, of the aggressions which the Governments of Berne and Fribourg had committed against the French Republic; and the advantage which might be derived from immediately repressing them, by causing the troops detached from the Army of Italy to enter the Pays-de-Vaud, under the provisional command of Brigade-General Menard.

You would remark, that, at the conclusion of the message, the Executive Directory then hoped that there would be no occasion for undertaking any more hostile measure in order to redress the injury done by the Swiss Government to the Republic; and indeed nothing was neglected by them to persuade us that they entertained pacific dispositions. Deputations at Basle to the French Minister; deputations at Payerene to General Brune, Commander in chief of the French troops in the Pays-de-Vaud; amicable letters to General Schawenbourg, who, under the orders of General Brune, occupied the frontiers of the department of Mont-Terrible with a corps detached from the Army of the Rhine—were all employed to persuade the French Government that the Helvetic Oligarchies had discovered their errors, and felt the necessity of repairing them.

But, under these dreadful appearances, there was concealed a hatred more envenomed than ever against the French Republic. This hatred was at first displayed against all persons who endeavoured to re-establish political equality in Switzerland. Hence the taking and pillaging the town of Arau, the seat of the Helvetic Diet, as a punishment for the tree of liberty having been planted there—Hence the imprisonment of the patriots of Soleure, the threat to burn the houses of those of Dorneck, &c. &c.

To these preludes of new hostilities were added all the preparations of war. In a short time, the members of the Government of Berne, always skilful in *fanaticizing* the minds of the people, collected under their standard an army of 50,000 men, and then kept no measures except such as were necessary to conceal their perfidy a little longer.

On the 7th of this month, while they were negociating with General Brune, they directed a detachment of their forces against him, and took possession, by surprise, of the village of Leysin, a dependency of the Pays-de-Vaud. This was doubtless sufficient to determine General Brune to break off the conferences; but being more the friend of peace than desirous of new laurels, he still afforded time for conciliation. The conferences were continued, but produced no other consequence than enabling the Government of Berne to strengthen itself more and more, particularly in occupying the towns of Soleure and Fribourg, the magistrates of which were entirely devoted to that Government.

On the 11th of this month the mask was at last pulled off, and a dispatch from their Staff announced that hostilities would commence on their part that day, at ten o'clock in the evening. The French army being attacked, seized its arms. It was the contest of Liberty against Tyranny: was it possible that Liberty should not triumph?

On the 12th, General Schawenbourg, at the head of his corps of 17,000 men, after some skirmishes with advanced posts, took possession of the town of Soleure, where, attended by the acclamations of a vast multitude, he broke the chains of the unfortunate men whom the Oligarchy had held in confinement for nearly a month, and on whom they had already fired in the prisons.

On the 14th he pushed his advanced guard to Schainen, and brought the main body of his army to Lhosne.

On the 15th, at five in the morning, the troops began to march. Five successive actions displayed, on the one part, the greatest courage inspired in the Bernese Militia by fanaticism; on the other, the invincible superiority of French valour. Victory was every where faithful to the standard of the Republic; and on the same day, at one in the afternoon, General Schawenbourg entered Berne.

On the following night, he was joined by the advanced guard of the corps which had left the Pays-de-Vaud, under the immediate command of the General in Chief, Brune. His march was also a series of victories, which are the more glorious that they were disputed with singular bravery and an inconceivable obstinacy.

On the 12th, at the same moment that Soleure opened its gates to General Schawenbourg, Fribourg was carried by assault; but which must, however, praise the moderation of the conqueror. Persons and property were as religiously respected as if the town had surrendered by capitulation. Even the prisoners that had been taken were set at liberty, and tears of joy attested their gratitude.

On the same day, in the evening, the Bernese evacuated Morat, a town famous for the battle which was gained there over the Bourguignons in 1476, for the manner in which the bones of the vanquished were preserved. A trophy so insulting to the French nation could not fail to be destroyed under such circumstances. This in fact was done, and, what is very remarkable, it was performed by the battalions of the department of the Cote d'Or, on the very day which was the anniversary of the battle of Morat. A Tree of Liberty was immediately planted in the room of this monument which the Oligarchies pointed out before-hand as destined to be a second time the tomb of the French.

On the 14th, the Commander in Chief caused a column, under the orders of General Rambon, to advance towards the famous passage of Gumine, which the enemy had planted with batteries. At the same time a column of General Pigeon attacked the passage of Newneck, on the Sauffen.

On the 15th, at four o'clock in the morning, the passage was forced, and the enemy's camp carried, after an action which lasted about five hours. General Rambon also forced the passage of Gumine.

While the troops were in action upon these two points, an insurrection took place in the extremity of the Pays-de-Vand, near Yverdun. Some Bernese officers and Emigrants commanded the rebels, who had passed two pieces of cannon by the Lake of Neufchatel. Fortunately the General in Chief had taken proper measures, the rebels were defeated, and their cannon taken, by a detachment partly composed of Vandese volunteers.

This is not the only occasion on which these Volunteers have shewn that they were worthy of combating for the liberty of their country. They distinguished themselves at the taking of Fribourg, when the blood of many of them flowed.

Twenty-nine standards, a numerous artillery, the punishment of the Oligarchy, liberty restored to Switzerland, and the national justice satisfied—Such, Citizen Representatives, are the fruits of the victories which the aggressions of the tyrants of Helvetia have forced our brethren in arms to obtain over them.

These victories are the more astonishing, as the French troops had every where to surmount obstacles presented by positions which nature seemed to have rendered impregnable, which art had fortified with all its resources, and which were defended by the most formidable artillery.

When the armies of the Republic have conquered the troops which were reckoned the most warlike of Europe, you will doubtless judge, Citizens Representatives, how tranquil France may be as to the issue of the coalition which the Cabinet of ***** ****** has to renew, and for which it employs all that is powerful in falsehood, in gold, and in seduction.

The triumph of the Republic of Switzerland is the more glorious and the more pleasing, that while it is a new victory, and a victory particularly obtained over England, which had made this country the centre of its intrigues, it will restore the estimable people of Helvetia to their original dignity, and deliver them for ever from the humiliating yoke of the most tyrannic Oligarchy.

MERLIN, President.

LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

London.

MARCH 23.

The Privy Council met yesterday at the Duke of Portland's Office, when Colonel Despard, Mr Bournham, and Mr Galloway, were brought up and admitted to bail. Mr Bournham having his recognizance ready was immediately discharged; Col. Despard and Mr Galloway were also admitted; but the latter was remanded till his sureties come forward.

O'Connor, Favey, and the other prisoners now in the Tower, are to be arraigned at Maidstone on the 10th of April; but as they are allowed by law ten days to plead to their indictments, their trials will not commence till the 20th.

Tuesday, Henry Redhead Yorke was liberated from Dorchester Castle, after an imprisonment of 4 years—He has paid a fine of 400l. and entered into sureties for 2000l.

Brook Watson, Esq. is appointed Commissary General to the army in Great Britain.

A plan has been submitted to the Marquis Cornwallis, and we hope it will be adopted, of forming all the firemen of the different offices into an engineer corps, for the protection of the metropolis. There is no body of men who might be made of greater utility in case of public disturbance.

Friday last, two experiments were tried on South Sea Common, near Portsmouth, the first for firing a chain-shot at the masts of ships, which were represented by three poles stuck up in the ground; the shot were fired from two guns, placed at the distance of thirteen feet asunder, and discharged at the same instant, by means of a line fixed to the locks of both guns. The shot were linked together by a chain eighteen feet in length, so that when the cannon were loaded, the link or surplus of the chain remained suspended. The execution of this improvement must be very great for cutting away the masts and rigging of ships, but more dreadful if used in flanking an enemy on shore, as the chain flies extended.

The second experiment was for throwing a line on shore, by means of a shot fired from a gun on board a ship supposed to be stranded, for the preservation of the crew. They both answered the expectation, and were approved of.

The French papers give an account of a man who has gained a capital prize in the French lottery, by purchasing a ticket of that number which answered to the total amount of the letters in Buonaparte's name, reckoning the number of each letter according to the order in which it stands in the alphabet. We recommend it to such of our readers as are disposed to adventure their money in the lottery, to calculate the amount of the names of Duncan, Howe, and Jervis.

We are sorry to see in the late Gazette, *Wisdom is bankrupt.* It too often happens, indeed, that *Folly* is more fortunate. In the same paper we find also, that

Frost is in a similar predicament. We hope that spring will be of service to him, and that summer will give him a *warm birth*.

FORGERY.

On Monday morning last, about ten o'clock, Mr Barrett, of No. 72. Cheapside, a wholesale dealer in the Manchester line, was apprehended by Lawrence, a city marshalman, at Mr Fowler's, the Cross Keys, on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge, on a charge of having forged, or being concerned in forging several bills on the house of Mr Stanfield, in Watling Street, who is also in the Manchester line. On his being first apprehended, he denied his name, but on being identified by a person who knew him, he resigned himself. When he arrived at the Poultry Compter, he sent to the Lord Mayor, requesting he would indulge him with a private hearing, to which his Lordship immediately consented. His examination came on at seven o'clock in the evening, previous to which, two officers were sent to his house by his Lordship, to seize all papers and letters, as it was expected that some important matters would be developed respecting the forgeries in which Messr. Adamson, Wilkinson, and Kavana, are involved, which turned out to be the fact.—Several letters were found which had been received from Houses in different parts of the country, threatening him with immediate apprehension, if their bills were not taken up, as they had some suspicion they were forgeries. This appeared from a bill book which was also produced, and had the desired effect, as it proved they had been paid.

It is dreadful to relate the many bills that appeared to be in due course of circulation, purporting to be be drawn at Guernsey, America, and various places, and accepted by persons who have no existence, the most part of which are directed to be paid at No. 24. Old Change, the late residence of Kavana; but every bill is accepted by almost a different name.

At the time appointed he was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-House, when Mr Stanfield attended his examination, and the bill was produced on which the prosecution was brought, the amount of which was 54l. 1s. and which bore the indorsement of Mr Barrett, from whom Mr Stanfield swore he received it. The bill purported to be drawn at Bristol in America, by Andrew Moxam, on Rich. Griffin, No 24 Old Change, in favour of Sam. Rose and Son; proper enquiry had been made, but no such person could be found. Mr Stanfield further deposed, that he was the holder of two other bills which had been shewn to Mr Barrett, who informed him they would not be honoured, as they were all fictitious names. He also gave information of a circumstance which was acknowledged by the son of Mr Barrett, that he drew several bills which were not filled up by any names. His Lordship then put a few questions to him, on which he was ordered to be remanded till Tuesday morning, when he was to have undergone another examination. Lawrence, who first apprehended him, took him under his care, accompanied by the turnkey of the Poultry Compter, to which place he was to have been taken.

The two officers each took hold of an arm till they arrived at the gate of the Compter, when the turnkey went forward to open it, and left the prisoner with his partner. Mr Barrett availed himself of the moment, made a sudden spring from under his arm, and effected his escape. The cry of "stop thief" resounded from every quarter, but the prisoner's voice was among the *loudest*. He directed his course down Walbrook, but such a confusion ensued, and no one laying hold of the right person, though many were stopped, he got clear off.

On enquiry yesterday morning, it was found that a person answering to the description of Mr Barrett, called at a public house in Darkhouse-lane on Monday evening, who seemed much agitated, and asked for a pint of beer, which he did not drink, nor did he stop long. The same person was understood, after he had left the house, to have taken a boat and ordered the waterman to take him down the river. This intelligence induced the officers to take the route of Gravesend yesterday, where they made every enquiry, but were not so successful as to hear any tidings of him. A party of Bow-street officers was also sent off to another quarter.

This unfortunate man is between 50 and 60 years of age, and has always borne a respectable character in the neighbourhood.

PLYMOUTH, March 20.

Arrived, the Ambuscade frigate, of 32 guns, Capt. H. Jenkins, from Jamaica; sailed from thence two months since, in company with the Maidstone frigate, and 41 sail of West India ships under convoy, from which she parted three weeks since in a gale of wind, and has not fallen in with any of them since. Their arrival, however, may be hourly expected.

The Ambuscade is the frigate which was yesterday mistaken for the Dædalus, which latter is not arrived.

FALMOUTH, March 19.

I am very glad to tell you, that I have received an account which I can rely on, that the Spaniards have put a decided stop to the French plan of marching an army through Spain to attack Portugal. The persons engaged to furnish provisions, &c. for them, have declared off, on the grounds of the late harvest, and present appearance of a bad crop, rendering their sustenance impossible.

The celebrated Didot, the French printer, with a German, named Herhan, have announced a new discovery in printing, which they term *stereotype*. The process seems more allied to engraving, as they speak of its being done on solid plates (*des planches solides.*) The inventors dwell on its elegance, and it certainly has the merit of cheapness. The works of Virgil, making 400 pages, and illustrated with a map and vignettes, is to be sold in sheets for fifteen sous.—Didot and his companion may have all the merit of original inventors, but the art is not new. A patent was taken out in this country several years ago for a similar invention, and we have seen books that were printed by it; but for some reasons, of a private nature, we believe the art, tho' brought to perfection, could not then be prosecuted, and has not since been taken up.

A similar art was practised about forty or fifty years ago by a person of the name of Ged or Geddes, who published a Sallust, executed in that manner; but, owing to the infamous combinations of his workmen, promoted by printers who were fearful their business might be injured by the discovery, he was at last forced to abandon his undertaking.

An express brought us, this morning, the French journals to the 18th inst. and the Hamburgh mail which was due on Wednesday, arrived also about the same time.

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated the 1st of March, states, that on the day before, all the merchants belonging to the English and Irish houses in that city were arrested by order of the French Government. Some Americans were arrested, and seals were put upon the papers of the American Consul. Citizen Banfils, a Danish merchant, was also arrested. Some of the journals state, that all the English in the different towns of the Republic have been arrested.

The letter adds, that upon a signal-gun being fired from the Admiral's ship, about three thousand sailors were impressed. The most able seamen being selected, they were sent to man the national ships at Rochefort.

General Berthier is appointed Chief of the Staff of the "Army of England."

The Minister of Marine arrived at Brest on the 5th instant. He went immediately to examine the harbour, in which he found twelve ships, and the famous Vengeur of 140 guns.

A journal of the 15th says, that the Directory has appointed a Naval Commission to organize the armament preparing for the descent on England. The Commissioners are Rear-Admiral Lacrosse, Citizen Forfait, Engineer, Citizen Androssy, Chief of the Artillery, and Captain Muskin, Commander of the flotilla. It is said that this Commission is independent of the Minister of the Marine, and unites civil and military authorities. It is directly under the orders of the Directory and Buonaparte. Four hundred thousand livres a decade (17,000l. Sterling) are placed at its disposal. The members go to every place where their presence is necessary, but the chief place of their meeting is Havre.

They write from Dunkirk, that two privateers have just been launched there. One of them carries a masked battery, the other is pierced for 12 four-pounders.—The carpenters of that port are all employed upon gunboats, which amount to about 60 in number. They are from 60 to 65 feet long, and are all intended for the descent.

The Staff of the army of Portugal has been appointed by the Directory.

Some letters from Italy affirm, that General Berthier has declared to the Court of Naples, that the French Republic would consider the allowing of English ships, or neutral ships with English manufactures, to enter the harbours of Naples or Sicily, as a declaration of war.

A letter from New York, dated 26th January, has the following passage: "By some of the late vessels from Ireland, came a number of men calling themselves United Irishmen, who paraded the streets with ribbons in their hats, expressive of their being such, but finding themselves mistaken in their hopes of being caressed by the people here, in three days 41 of them enlisted with Captain Cochrane of his Majesty's frigate Thetis, which happened at that time to be in the harbour."

In the present state of public affairs, it may have some effect on the public mind, to recall to their recollection the contributions levied by the French from their good friends the Dutch, in August 1795. If such were the sums exacted from their friends and allies, what are we to expect, if ever they should establish themselves in this country.

The following is a correct statement of the first *modest* requisition of the French in Holland in August 1795.

All the plate	100,000 Shoes
50,000 Oxen	100,000 Caps
90,000 Sheep	8 per cent. on all private property
60,000 Horses	200,000,000 of guilders in specie,
100,000 pairs of Trowsers	one half in one year, the other
100,000 Jackets	half in 18 months.
100,000 pairs of Boots	

A most illiberal and unfounded censure has been cast upon the body of Protestant Dissenters, because many of them have not as yet come forward with their voluntary contributions for the defence of the country.—It is well known, that several of the most respectable part of this body have already subscribed in a very liberal manner; and, it is hoped, that such Dissenters as have already subscribed, or may hereafter subscribe, will take care to make their contributions as publicly known as possible, in order to contradict the misrepresentations which some persons are so ready to make at their expence.

It is recommended to the Ministers and Churchwardens throughout the kingdom, to enter the names of all the persons contributing in their respective parishes, in the parish-books, as a lasting monument of the zeal and loyalty of those who stand forward in the defence of their King and country, at this important and critical juncture.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

Spoken at Covent Garden Theatre, on the evening devoted for the benefit of the State, by Mr HOLMAN.

WHEN Persia's Tyrant to th' Athenian coast
Sent forth, indignant, his Barbarian host,
At Freedom's call, a firm and faithful band,
Undaunted rose, to guard their native land;
Their valour forc'd unnumber'd foes to yield,
Pursu'd o'er Marathon's immortal field.
When Rome, superior to the storms of fate,
Saw Afric's Chieftain thundering at her gate,
With fiedfast soul she brav'd th' impending blow,
Nor stoop'd to parley with her hated foe.
Lives there a Briton, blest with Freedom's laws,
Less firm, less faithful to his country's cause?
Breathes there a soul, which patriot zeal inspires,
But feels her wrongs, and glows with equal fires?
While, with gigantic stride, o'er Europe's plains,
Fell Rapine stalks, and Desolation reigns;
While fierce Oppression, with insulting claim,
Mocks Freedom's rights, yet rules in Freedom's name,
This envied Isle alone its fury braves,
Safe in her valiant sons and circling waves:
Crown'd with the bliss that genuine freedom knows,
She spurns th' insidious boon of treacherous foes,
And hears, unmov'd, the gath'ring tempest roar,
Though hosts unnumber'd threat her sea-girt shore.
Oh then! let each prepare with dauntless heart,
At Britain's call, to act a Briton's part!
Ye generous youths, whom active vigour fires,
Stand forth and emulate our glorious sires!
Inspir'd, like them, your country's rights to shield,
Remember Agincourt's, and Blenheim's field!
Ye titled Great, display your native worth,
Let valour vindicate the claims of birth!
Ye sons of wealth, with bounty cheer the train
Who guard our shores, and triumph on the main!
Ye fair, for whom we toil, for whom we bleed,
With smiles reward each high distinguish'd deed!
So shall one heart, one soul inspirit all,
Bravely to conquer, or as bravely fall:
So, crown'd with victory, may our labours cease,
And reap its harvest in the fruits of peace.

The following historical facts, concerning the capture and restoration of the Havannah, at the beginning of his present Majesty's reign, are extracted from a modern publication:

"The plan was formed by the late Adm. Sir Charles Knowles, who, in the year 1756, visited this place, and took plans of all the fortifications. When the war with Spain was on the point of breaking out, in 1761, Sir Charles laid his plans before Mr Pitt, and recommended an immediate attack upon the Havannah. But Mr Pitt going out of office soon after, the project lay dormant. However, in 1762 the war with Spain being commenced, Sir Charles laid all his papers before the Duke of Cumberland, together with a memorial. The plan was adopted, and the Duke named the officers.—The news of this conquest arrived in England, when the negociations for peace were pretty far advanced.—Lord Bute thought, that as the principal conditions of the treaty were already settled, they ought not to be disturbed by this new conquest. Mr Grenville was, at that time, Secretary of State and of the Cabinet. He differed from Lord Bute; he contended, not against the restoration of the Havannah, he said, but that Florida and Porto Rico should be demanded for it; Lord Bute not agreeing to this, Mr Grenville resigned. In a few days after, Lord Bute altered his mind, and made the demand of Florida only, which Spain immediately agreed to."

The French must be allowed to be the most *disinterested* people in the world. They give liberty to every country *but their own*, and ravage the property of every country with as much *sans froid* as if it were their own.

By a late verdict at Dorchester, we find that the attempt to commit a rape is estimated at *Six Shillings and Eightpence*. We suppose then that a rape itself would be valued at *Thirteen Shillings and Fourpence*.

—STOCKS.—

BANK STOCK		INDIA STOCK	
3 *per cent. con.*	49½ ¾	*Long Ann.*	
4 *per cent.*		*Short*	
5 *per cent. Ann.*	73¾	*Lot. Tick.*	14l 16s

This day (March 23.) at twelve o'clock,
3 *per cent. con.* 49¾ ¼ ½——3 *per cent. red.* —

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—MARCH 26.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 23.

Lord MOIRA said, that a Noble Lord (Bordington) had yesterday said in the course of the debate, that the assertions he had made respecting atrocities in Ireland, were either unfounded or exaggerated. He had come down with sufficient proofs to convince him of the truth of the statement he had made; but as he did not see the Noble Lord in his place, he should defer any farther observations on the subject until they should meet in the House.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 23.

Mr TIERNEY moved the production of several accounts relative to the civil and military establishments of Corsica, the Island of Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope; which were ordered accordingly.

The report of the resolutions for a substitute for the watch tax, was read and agreed to.

A short conversation passed between Mr Pitt and Sir Charles Bunbury, respecting the resolution for regulating taxed carts. Bills agreeably to the resolutions were then ordered to be brought in. Adjourned.

Friday, arrived a mail from Hamburgh. It brings the most agonizing accounts respecting the sanguinary progress of the French army in Switzerland. Besides other places, they have now actually taken possession of Berne, Soleure, and Fribourg.

The French column which passed through Thierstein found considerable treasure which had been secreted from the Bishopric of Basle and the convent at Stein. The peasantry of Soleure have fled by hundreds into Basle.

Private letters say, that in the above mentioned affair with the Bernese troops, 900 of them were drowned near the bridge of Niddau, and 600 killed.—This bridge was guarded by a picket of Swiss peasantry, very rudely armed; a body of French hussars were ordered to dislodge them, but failing in the attempt, the riding artillery was brought up, which levelled all before it.

Upon the whole, the Swiss fought with great resolution, but they wanted both discipline and experienced officers.—The town of Buren, upon the river Aar, it is said, had entered into a convention to surrender to the French; in consequence of this agreement their troops entered the place, but were not only fired upon from the houses, but also from a masked battery, by which 150 of the French legion were killed on the spot. This conduct met with the most terrible vengeance, the French troops killed all they met, and afterwards laid the town in ashes——an example, *they say*, which will have a good effect upon the Canton of Zurich, and considerably facilitate the introduction of general liberty and equality!!

Mr PERRY, the proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, and Mr LAMBERT, the printer, have been committed to Newgate, for three months, and fined in 50l. each, by order of the House of Lords, for printing a libel upon the House.

Died here, on Wednesday last, the 21st curt. Mr THOMAS ALVES, writer in Edinburgh.

Last week, the Minister of Irvine received from a Gentleman of Glasgow Fifteen Pounds for the use of the poor of that town; which sum, we understand, has been given annually for several years past, out of regard to the place of his nativity.

On the 8th inst. in consequence of an unanimous call, Mr JOHN LOGAN, Preacher of the Gospel, was ordained in the Relief Congregation at Balfron.

The following letter was sent to one of the Gentlemen at All Saints' Vestry, in Newcastle.

"SIR,

"Long inured to misfortune, it is not now in my power to stand forward in matters of public concern; but when the fate of Old England is at stake, the meanest individual should step forth in the hour of danger. It is on this account I send you my *poor pittance*, A SHILLING, coined of the bullion taken by Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, (the renowned Admiral of Good Queen BESS) from the haughty Spaniards; and as it was originally taken from the foes of England, so in heaven's name let it be employed against them. I have long worn it in my bosom, and now bring it forth, intreating your acceptance thereof, as the humble tribute of a poor, but honest heart, whose only pride is—being faithful to his King and country.

"*Newcastle, March 20. 1798.* AMICUS."

On Saturday, the 3d instant, the JOHN, of Sunderland, Captain MITCHELL, coal laden, was lost in Yarmouth Roads, and all hands (except the master and one man) taking to the boat, which overset, were drowned. Captain Mitchell, and his companion, got up into the rigging, where, the weather being hazy, they remained undiscovered till Monday morning, almost perished with cold and hunger. Fortunately, their disastrous situation was at length perceived by a pilot boat, in which they were both taken to shore, and are in a fair way of recovery.

LAW REPORT.

THE REV. DR SCOTT, *versus* THOMAS WHITE, ESQ.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, who lives near Leeds, against the defendant, who is a Captain in the Ayrshire Light Dragoons, in order to recover damages for the defendant speaking certain words defamatory of the plaintiff's character; and was tried at York Assizes, on Tuesday the 20th of March instant, before Mr Justice ROOKE, and a special jury.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr Serjeant COCKELL, Mr LAW, Mr WOOD, and Mr SINCLAIR.

Mr Serjeant COCKELL, in an able and energetic speech, stated to the jury that the plaintiff was obliged to resort to the protection of the law, on account of the malice and slander of the defendant, who had declared in public company, "that he, the defendant, could not bear to sit and hear a man preach of so bad a character as Dr SCOTT, who had baptized a monkey, preached an indecent sermon, and given the sacrament to a Newfoundland dog;" in consequence of which the plaintiff sustained damage of 10,000l.

Counsel for the defendant, Mr VAUGHAN, Mr HULLOCK, and Mr CROSS.

Mr VAUGHAN, in a speech of natural and impressive eloquence, apologised for the defendant, whom he stated to have mentioned the foregoing words, as a palliation of an improper behaviour in leaving the church at Scarborough while Dr SCOTT was preaching, and calling out his men; and that the words were spoken by the defendant, who came to Scarborough a stranger, and was informed, by report, of these circumstances; and in a friendly convivial conversation happened to repeat them; and many times afterwards desired to have the matter accommodated on terms consistent with the character of a gentleman. That the plaintiff would admit of no apology, unless the defendant, who was a Captain in the army, should acknowledge himself in all the public prints, "a liar, and calumniator" of the plaintiff.

The learned Judge summed up the evidence with great perspicuity and ability, and left to the consideration of the jury the malice of the defendant in the uttering of the words, which had been fully proved, and directed, that if they should be of opinion they were spoken by the defendant with a malicious intent of blackening and defaming the character of a clergyman, it was their duty to make the defendant, by their verdict of damages, smart for such atrocious conduct; and if, on the other hand, they should think the circumstances of the case, which they heard from the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, shewed motives of a different nature (though scandalous words in law were always supposed malicious) then give their verdict for damages accordingly.

The jury withdrew a few minutes, and found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages *One Shilling*.

We are glad to hear the spirit of Voluntary Subscription is still going on.—In Lanarkshire the following subscriptions, independent of assessed taxes, are stated:

The Duke of Hamilton,	L. 1500.
The Earl of Hyndford,	300.
Lord Armadale,	300.
Mr Lockhart of Castlehill,	300. &c. &c.

The Tain Volunteers, on 17th inst. paid into the Bank of Scotland's Branch there, 27l. 16s. as a voluntary subscription in aid of Government.

On Friday last the 23d. current, a General Meeting of the County of Berwick, was held at Greenlaw the head burgh of the shire, when it was unanimously resolved to enter into a Subscription for the aid of Government. It was the opinion of the Meeting that the subscriptions should be Parochial, as the way to make them most general and extensive with the least inconvenience to subscribers. Committees were accordingly named for conducting the subscription in every parish, who are to make their report to the general meeting, on the 30th April; and lists of the subscribers are to be published on the kirk door of the respective parishes whenever they are completed. The ardour with which many of the inhabitants have called for this measure, gives reason to hope that the subscription will be general.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1797.

The Ticket No. 3421, drawn a prize of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, on the 21st day of drawing, was sold, divided into fifteen sixteenths, at the office of *Messr. THOMSONS and CO.* No. 8. South Bridge Street, *Edinburgh*.

Shares warranted undrawn to the latest accounts are still on sale at the above Office.

Twenty-first Day—No. 35,989, a prize of 20,000l.—Nos. 6105 and 3421, prizes of 500l.—No. 54,754, a prize of 100l.—Nos. 35,157 and 40,190, prizes of 50l.

Twenty-second Day—No. 33,537, a prize of 50l.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Ariadne of Leith, Captain Cumming, was at Harwich on the 21st current, all well, under convoy of his Majesty's armed ship Prince William, Captain Clayton.—Wind E. N. E.

The LeithTender is ordered to the Nore with convoy, and will sail on Wednesday next, and take all the trade then in readiness—Any Seamen here on leave, will receive a passage to the Nore.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH—

March 26. Sophia, Buchan, from Peterhead, goods.
Andrew and Ketty, Marshall, from Glasgow, do.
William and Tamar, Millar, from Dunbar, do.
Peggy, Henderson, from Newburgh, oars.
Kelso Packet, Watson, from London, goods.
Ceres, Bruce, from do. do.
Pallas, Archibald, from Dunbar, ashes.

—CLEARED OUT—

Glasgow Packet, Taylor, for London, goods.
Endeavour, Tod, for Perth, do.
Christian, Wishart, for Newcastle, do.
Wind W.—Moderate.

—CLEARED OUT OF THE CLYDE—

March 19. Asia, M'Gill, Martinico, goods.
22. Industry, Cooper, Memel, ballast.
23. Two Sisters, Didman, Virginia, goods.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

Since our last we have had no arrivals; for these some days past we have had a smart frost, which still continues.—Wind N.

ELSINORE, March 13. 1798. HOWDEN & CO.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, March 20. 1798.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet Thomas Athrope to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Smith, who retires. W. G. Cherry, to be Cornet, vice Athrope.

4th Regiment of Dragoons—Lieutenant John Heacock, from the Derbyshire militia, to be Cornet, vice Lord Aghrim, promoted in the 29th Light Dragoons. William Smelt, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Coffin, promoted.

6th Ditto—Captain Samuel Brown, from the new Romney Fencibles, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Stackpole, promoted.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet —— — Young to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Neil, appointed to the 18th light dragoons.

16th Ditto—Surgeon John Preston, from the 5th dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Goring, who exchanges.

25th Ditto—Captain Patrick Ross, from the 19th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Smith, who exchanges.

29th Ditto—Major George Gordon, from the 11th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Callander, who retires on half-pay of Major of dragoons. Cornet Dawson Gregory to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Stratton, who retires on half-pay.—Cornet Francis Lord Aghrim, from the 4th dragoons, to be Lieutenant.

1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant David Rattray to be Captain, by purchase, vice Carnegie, who retires. Ensign Valentine Chisholme to be Lieutenant, vice Rattray.

2d Battalion of Ditto—Charles Gordon, Esq. late Captain in the Northern Fencibles, to be Paymaster.

10th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Thomas Rynd, from the 67th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bailey, promoted.

11th Ditto—Ensign B. Hewetson to be Lieutenant.—Ensign —— Fitzgerald, from the 86th foot, to be Lieutenant. William M'Pherson to be Ensign, vice Hewetson.

19th Ditto—Captain-Lieutenant J. Carrington Smith, from the 25th light dragoons, to be Captain, vice Ross, who exchanges.

20th Ditto—Lieutenant Thomas Walker to be Captain, by purchase, vice Caulfield, who retires. Ensign Edmund Byron to be Lieutenant, vice Walker. Thomas Hipkins, Esq. Captain in the late Royal Glasgow Regiment, to be Paymaster.

33d Ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Talbot, from the half-pay of the 118th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Peter, who exchanges. Lieutenant Anthony Bourke, from the half-pay of Elford's corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Keith, who exchanges. William Keith, Lieutenant on the half-pay of Elford's corps, to be Paymaster.

25th Ditto—James Allen to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Watson, promoted.

31st Ditto—Ensign Thomas Turner to to Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elrington, who retires. James Loch to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wright, promoted.

44th Ditto—Ensign James Murray to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dickson, promoted in the 88th foot. Richard Chaloner, late Lieutenant in the regiment, to be Paymaster.

46th Ditto—Ensign John Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Poolton, who retires.

48th Ditto—Andrew Copland to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brooke, promoted. Colmo Gordon Howard to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Martin, promoted in the 45th foot.

55th Ditto—Hon. Archibald Macdonald to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bowyer, promoted.

60th Ditto—Cornet William Jackson, from the 6th dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Edwards, who retires. John Jamieson to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Haslewood, who retires. Lieutenant Arthur Dillon, from Dillon's regiment, to be Ensign.

63d Ditto—James Macintosh to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Aubrey, promoted.

65th Ditto—George Baynham to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mercer, who retires.

81st Ditto—B. Woolsey Muirson, Captain on the half-pay of Emerick's Chasseurs, to be Paymaster.

82d Ditto—John Rainey to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Lean, promoted.

88th Ditto—Ensign John Atkenson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Carruthers, who retires. Duncan Campbell, Ensign on the half-pay of the 2d battalion of the late 84th foot, to be Paymaster.

98th Ditto—Allen Maclean to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bulkeley, who retires.

100th Ditto—Charles Chad to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Donald, promoted.

BREVET.

Major William Tooke Harwood, of the late 102d foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

—STAFF—

Captain Hugh Maxwell, of the 48th foot, to be Major of Brigade to the forces in South Britain.

Edward Henry Steed to be Veterinary Surgeon to be Depot of Cavalry Recruits at Maidstone.

FRENCH RELIGION.

Gobet, the revolutionary bishop of Paris, with his inferior clergy, made a formal abjuration of Christianity at the bar of the National Convention. He threw himself, he said, on the mercy of the nation for having so long deceived them with the absurdities of the impostor CHRIST, and his pretended Father, whose doctrines he now abjured with detestation and horror; and he assured them that in future he would acknowledge no other deity than *Reason*.

Hebert, the Atheist, who was the publisher of the infamous "*Journal du Veritable Pere du Chene*," kept a strumpet of the name of Mormoro, the wife of a renegado Corsican. This miserable prostitute was fixed upon to represent the Goddess of Reason. She was fantastically dressed, and led, at the head of a grand procession, to the church of Notre Dame, the Cathedral of Paris. Here she was solemnly placed on a throne of turf and flowers, while Gobet, and the rest of the revolutionary clergy, burnt incense on an altar erected before her.

While this was performing, the cannon announced the instauration of the new Goddess. The enlightened people of Paris fell prostrate at the signal, and paid their adorations at the feet of a street-walker!!!

We mention this horrible instance of Atheism for the purpose of exciting gratitude in the minds of all sects of Christians in Britain, for the civil and religious privileges which they enjoy; and we wish them to consider it as an indication of the kind of worship which the French Atheists will attempt to establish in our churches and chapels, if ever they should obtain a paramount influence amongst us.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

JONAS v. BARR.

This was an action of Trover, to recover 25 tons of mahogany.

The circumstances of the case were as follow:

Messrs Fiatt and Co. were factors, and they received the mahogany in question from the plaintiff, as his factor. They borrowed 1000l. of the defendant, for which sum they left the mahogany as a security.

Mr Gibbs, on behalf of the plaintiff, contended that it was not in the power of a factor to pledge goods trusted to him; he could only sell them. This, he said, was clearly the law of the case, and therefore the defendant could not justify his detaining the wood in question by the title derived from the factor.

Mr Erskine contended, that as factors they had a general lieu on the goods for former dues of factorage; and as the defendant stood in the shoes of the factor, they ought to recover as much as was due from Mr Jones to him.

Lord Kenyon thought that the rule ought not to be broken in upon; that a factor could not pledge the goods of his principal in any case, and that the plaintiff ought therefore to recover. Verdict for plaintiff.

EDINBURGH PRICES OF MEAL, March 20.

Lothian Oatmeal, 660 bolls. South Country, do.

Lothian per Boll.	*South Country per Boll.*	*Prices per Peck.*
First, L. 0 14 6	First, L. 0 13 6	First, 1 0 11½
Second, 0 14 0	Second, 0 0 0	Second, 0 11
Third, 0 13 6	Third, 0 0 0	Third, 0 0

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

March 23.—JAMES MUNN, Ropemaker in Ayr.—Creditors to meet in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 4th April next, at one P. M. to name an interim factor; and at same place and hour, on 25th April, to chuse a trustee.

Creditors of ANDREW FERGUSON, Merchant in Glasgow, to lodge their claims in the hands of Andrew Templeton, merchant, and Robert Walkingshaw, writer there, betwixt and the 1st May next.

—— MALCOLM MUNRO, vintner in Stirling, to see a state of his affairs in the office of Robert Banks, writer, Stirling, till the 16th April next, on which day they are to meet in the house of Alexander Miller, vintner there, to receive their dividends.

TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Messr. SINCLAIR and WILLIAMSON, merchants in Leith, and of GEORGE SINCLAIR and JAMES WILLIAMSON, as individuals, are requested to meet in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to take into consideration two interlocutors pronounced by the Court of Session, relative to the proceedings of the general meeting held on the 27th of November last; and to give such directions to the trustee as may appear necessary.

Edinburgh, March 13. 1798.

LUNCARTY AND TULLOCH BLEACHFIELDS,
NEAR PERTH.

SANDEMAN, TURNBULL, and CO. continue to bleach at both Fields, at the following prices:—

LINEN CLOTH.

Yard wide and under per yard, 800 warp and under, 2d.
900, 2½d.
1000 and 1100, 3d.
1200, 3½d.
1300, 4d.
1400, 4½d.
1500, 5d.
1600, 5½d.
1700 and all above, 6d.
Tweels as in quality, 4d. to 6d.
Diapers, 4d.
Damasks, 5d.
Long Lawns, 3d.
Cambrics, 4d.
Plain Cottons, 2d.
Demitties, 3d.
All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.
Sheetings 9-8ths wide,
900 warp and under, 3d.
1000 and 1100, 3½d.
1200, 4d.
1300, 4½d.
1400, 5d.
1500, 5½d.
1600, 6d.
1700 and all above, 6½d.
Tweels as in quality, 4½d. to 6½d.
Sheetings 5-4ths wide.
900 and under, 3½d.
1000 and 1100, 4d.
1200, 4½d.
1300, 5d.
1400, 5½d.
1500, 6d.
1600, 6½d.
1700 and all above, 7d.
Tweels as in quality, 5d. to 7d.
Sheetings 6-4ths wide.
1500 warp and under, 7d.
1600 and all above, 8d.
Tweels, 8d.
1100 and under, half white, 2d.
1200 and all above at reasonable prices.

Cloth taken in for these Fields by Messr. BUCHAN, HUNTER, and CO. Exchange, Edinburgh—William Coke, bookseller, Leith—James Gillies bookseller, Glasgow—Mrs Alexander, Dunfermline—William Paterson, Kinross—William Philip and Son, Kirkcaldy—Thomas Chapman merchant, Dundee—Messr. Alex. Aberdin and Son, Arbroath—George Brown merchant, Cupar Angus—Robert Cargill, Dunkeld—James Mullion, Crieff—Archibald Stewart merchant, Stirling—Walter M'Farlane, Errol—William Sandeman and Co.—Sandeman, Blair, and Co. and Da. Sandeman merchant, Perth—and by

Wm. Turnbull and Wm. Sandeman, Hector Turnbull —— Luncarty, Tulloch.

AT DENOVAN BLEACHFIELD,
BY FALKIRK, 1798.

MRS COLVIN has laid down Cloth, and Bleaches at the following prices, (per yard) viz.

All plain Linen wrought in a

900 reed, or under, at 2½d
1000, 1100, and 1200, 3 d.
1300 and 1400, 3½d.
1500 and 1600, at 4 d.
1700, and all above, 5 d.

All kinds of figured Linen, Tweels, Cambrics, Cottons, &c. in the most approved way, and upon reasonable terms.

Cloth for this Field is taken in by

Munro Ross, grocer, Dunfermline; Miss Allison Sharkly, merchant, Kirkliston; Elias Johnstone, jun. weaver, Queensferry; Mrs Richard Grindlay, merchant, Borrowstounness; James Watson, weaver, Linlithgow; John Gourlay and Charles Alexander, merchants, and Archibald Pea, weaver, Falkirk; Archibald Stewart, merchant, foot of the Broad Street, Stirling; Mr Walter M'Culloch, St Ninians; Mrs Frame, merchant, Kirkgate, Alloa; Mr William Ewing, sen. Bogle's Callender, Mr Thomas Colvin, merchant, and Mr Duncan M'Callum, jun. opposite the weigh-house, Glasgow; William Lang, merchant, Kirkintulloch; William Livingstone, merchant, Kilsyth; James Watson, merchant, Cumbernauld; Alexander Easton, mason, Carronshore; Thomas Mitchell, cooper, Lauriston; and at the Bleachfield—at all which places receipts will be given.

N. B.—Cloth bleached and prepared for printing at this field expeditiously, and in the best manner.

LINLITHGOW BLEACHFIELD, 1798.

JOSEPH READ, having made some important Discoveries in the Process of Bleaching, by which the utmost perfection will, with ease and safety, be attained; he will therefore, for the encouragement of his employers, Bleach at the following low prices, (per yard) viz.

700, and under, at 1½d.
800, 2 d.
900, 2½d.
1000 and 1100, at 3 d.
1200 and 1300, 3½d.
1400, and all above, 4 d.

Damasks, Diapers, Tweels, and all other kinds, equally reasonable.

Cotton Shirtings, Cambrics, and all kinds of Cloth for sale, finished and lapped in the neatest manner, having Improved Machinery, which (as well as from experience) is found, by the report of the most competent judges (appointed by the Honourable Board of Trustees) to exceed, in every respect, any thing that has hitherto been done in the line.

INTAKERS.

Mrs Spottiswood, merchant, Grassmarket,
James Johnston, grocer, High Street,
William Chisholm, grocer, East Register Street,
James Spottiswood, merchant, Luckenbooths,
John Gibson, stocking-maker, Sciennes,
James Paterson, grocer, corner Crichton Street,
And Mrs Hamilton, at the Bleachfield Warehouse, foot of Libberton's Wynd, Cowgate,
Edinburgh.

John Fairney, merchant, Leith; John Crie, grocer, Musselburgh; Patrick Thomson, Prestonpans; James Manderson, merchant, North Berwick; William Summervail, weaver, Kelso; Richard Jardine, weaver, Jedburgh; James Grahame, merchant, Berwick; Joseph Dods, weaver, Churnside; Thomas Shiell, weaver, Craigsfoord; Thomas Laidlaw, merchant, Gallashiels; David Thomson, Melrose; Skirving and Braiden, merchants, Dalkeith; Thomas Young, weaver, Kirkliston; Thomas Fairbairn, vintner, Queensferry; Alexander Easton, weaver, Mid-Calder; William Lillie, weaver, East-Calder; Robert Mochrie, merchant, Bathgate; James Wilson, merchant, Whitburn; Thomas Summervail, merchant, Carnwath; John Finlay, weaver, Lanark; John Weir, merchant, Glasgow; John Gibson, vintner, Airdry; Andrew Ferguson, merchant, Falkirk; James Turnbull, merchant, Dunmore-harbour; Alexander Anderson, merchant, Stirling; Lawrence Sharp, merchant, Alloa; William Campbell, weaver, Culross; Robert Reid, weaver, Torryburn; Henry Rymer, merchant, Borrowstounness; Alexander Lang, merchant, Linlithgow; and at the Field—at all which places receipts will be given.

☞ Quick returns may be depended on.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,
Within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on the 28th of March 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of SMITHYHILL, lying in the parish of Strickathro', and county of Forfar, within three miles of the town of Brechin, bounded on the south by the water of Cruick, and on the north by the West Water, as presently possessed by John Hob.

These lands consist of about 102 acres arable, of an excellent quality, and in a high state of cultivation, and about eight acres of good pasture on the banks of the above waters.

The rent is only 16l. but as the present tenant lately paid a considerable premium for an assignment to the lease, he sits at a rent of about 22ol. and a still farther addition may be depended on atthe expiry of the lease.

The teinds are valued and nearly exhausted, and including these the public burdens do not exceed 7l. sterling. The lands are to be held feu of Mr Turnbull of Muirtown, for a trifling feu-duty.

A part of the price may remain for some time in the purchaser's hands, on proper security.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr Turnbull, at Muirtown, by Brechin, who will show the lands, or to Alexander Crombie, advocate in Aberdeen, or John Morison, writer to the signet.

LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 28th March current, between the hours of one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BALLINDALLOCH, and others, lying in the parishes of Balfron and Killearn, and county of Stirling, with the VILLAGE of BALFRON, and Feu-duties thereon.

The lands are all inclosed, and the houses and offices on the different farms are in excellent condition. They are situated on the banks of the water of Endrick, and are intersected by the great turnpike roads leading to Glasgow, Stirling, and Dumbarton, from all which places they are nearly equally distant.

The present rental, including the feus at Balfron, is 876l. and the public burdens are paid by the tenants. The lands of Ballindalloch hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 473l.; the remainder holds of subjects superior.

The feus in the village of Balfron are yearly encreasing, and are supported by an extensive printfield and cotton mill upon the estate. The farms are very improveable, and a rise of many of them may be expected in a few years, when several of the old leases expire.

There is a good mansion-house upon the estate, surrounded by a great deal of valuable old timber, consisting chiefly of oak and beech, and the lands abound with a variety of game.

ALSO,

The LANDS of BALWILL, situated on the great military road from Stirling to Dumbarton, and adjoining to Ballindalloch.

These lands hold feu of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, for payment of the sum of 3l. 6s. 8d. Sterling. The lower part consists of a remarkable fine grazing farm, and the upper part of arable land, muir, &c.

The present rental of both is 210l. and the public burdens, except the teind to the College of Glasgow, are paid by the tenants.

These lands are highly improveable, and afford an excellent situation for an inn in the great road above mentioned, betwixt Stirling and Dumbarton. They also abound with game.

LIKEWISE,

The LANDS of RANKIER, NEWLANDS, BLAIRSKEATH EASTER, and LANGSHOT, lying in the parishes of Campsie and Baldernock, held of a subject superior, with the benefit of two leases, the one of the Coal and Lime of Boydsburn and Neuk, for twenty-seven years from the term of Whitsunday 1791, and the other from the feuars of Balgrochan and the proprietor of Orchard, for 19 years from Whitsunday 1792.

These lands afford plenty of coal and lime, and are most advantageously situated for an extensive sale of both.

The present rent of the lands is 310l. and of the coal and lime, including the leases, 395l. besides a considerable part not at present let. The public burdens are payable by the proprietor, and there is a tack duty for the lease of 85l. per annum.

It is proposed to expose these lands at this roup in the following lots, if intending purchasers incline.

1*mo*—The forefaid Lands of Ballindalloch in whole, or in *two* lots.

2*do*—The forefaid Lands of Balwill.

3*tio*—The forefaid Lands of Langshot.

4*to*—The faid Lands of Bankier and Newlands, with the Coal and Lime leases.

5*to*—The faid Lands of Blairskaith.

Further information may be had by applying to Messr. James Buchan, W. S. Edinburgh—Benjamin Mathie, writer in Glasgow—and Gilbert Hamilton, merchant there, the trustee.

LANDS IN KINCARDINESHIRE.
To be Sold, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 29th of March 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of HALLGREEN, comprehending the Mains and Manor of Hallgreen, Sillyflatt, Musselpool, Grievesdale, Dendoudrum, Tongues of Dendoudrum and four ninths of the Mill and Mill Lands of Inverbervie, in the parish thereof and county of Kincardine, with the Salmon Fishing in the river of Bervie, and Salmon and White Fishing in the Sea, Right of Commonty and other privileges belonging to the estate.

The lands are situated in the immediate vicinity of the royal borough of Bervie, and of the sea ports of Bervie and Gourdon, where coals and lime are imported, and there is always a ready market for the produce of the estate.

The present rent is 453l. 18s. 2d. Sterling, 18 bolls bear, and 18½ bolls meal; but as the tenants are bound to cultivate their farms according to the best mode of husbandry, and have lately improved some muir grounds, considerable rises may be depended on at expiry of the present leases in 1805.

The lands hold partly of the Crown and partly of a subject superior. With this estate will be included a Lease of a Farm adjoining, whereof 64 years are to run. When the present under lease expires in 1805, an additional rent of 50l. at least will be obtained.

For particulars enquire at Anthony Barclay, writer to the signet; Alexander Crombie, advocate, Aberdeen; or Provost Hudson, Bervie, who will shew the rental, and give such information as may be wanted.

SLATE QUARRY OF BALCHELISH.
To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed on, from Whitsunday 1798,

THE SLATES quarried at Balachelish, are in point of quality allowed to be inferior to none in the Highlands of Scotland.—The quarry is within a hundred yards of the sea, upon that arm thereof, called Lochlin and Lochleven, dividing the county of Argyle from that of Inverness. Ships of large dimension can place themselves close to the shore, in good anchorage ground, within a most safe harbour, where they lie in the greatest security, as well in winter as in summer; and a Quay, already half formed by nature, may be erected at a very small expence immediately below the quarry. The rock, which is of a beautiful blue slate, is inexhaustible, presenting a face of some hundred yards of an uninterrupted quarry, where it is now opened, which, owing to its situation at the base of a steep hill, can be carried to double the present extent of surface upon a natural level.

The MAINS of LAROCH extending to some hundred Scots acres of arable and meadow land, are to be let along with the slate quarry for the accommodation of the workmen. On the mains was lately built a neat commodious dwelling-house, presently occupied by Mr Stevenson, thetacksman, with a sufficient steading of office-houses built with stone and lime, and the workmen's houses are in general in good order. The premisses have the further advantage of being in a country abounding with lime-stone, which can be had without any other expence than the burning and the gathering of it; and if offerers incline, they may further be accommodated with an extensive farm, fit for the pasture of sheep and black cattle.

Few undertakings promise more advantage to mercantile adventurers, whose dealings and transactions enable them to reap the full benefit of it, by forming proper correspondence with different countries, than the present. To these it is an object worthy of attention.

For further particulars, application may be made to Captain Dugald Stewart of the Invalids, at Fort Augustus, or Coll Macdonald, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, to either of whom proposals are to be made, which, in case of not being accepted, shall be kept secret, if required.

FOR THE HEARTBURN, &c.

THE MAGNESIA LOZENGES are a certain remedy for the Heartburn, and all disorders arising from sharp humours investing the Stomach and Bowels—are excellent in removing the effects of Indigestion, as Wind, Phlegm, Cholic, Fixed Pains, and uneasiness after eating, particularly vegetables, which many people are subject to. They are so powerful a corrector of acidities, as to afford almost instant relief from the painful consequences of drinking sour wine, stale beer, &c.—They are agreeable to the taste, and though gently opening (a quality peculiar to these Lozenges) may be taken at any time without inconvenience. The repute these Lozenges have obtained, for near thirty years, among all ranks of people in England, testify their superior excellence; and, as they are an improvement of the Magnesia, are applicable in every case when that is deemed necessary.

These Lozenges continue to be prepared and sold by W. K. apothecary, No. 21. Doctors Commons, London—and sold by his appointment for Scotland—by

R. SCOTT, Druggist, South Bridge,
HUSBAND, ELDER, & Co. High Street,
And J. BAXTER, South Bridge,
} Edinburgh.

Mr Dick, surgeon, Dundee—Mr Dempster, surgeon, Cupar—and Mr Craigie, surgeon, Montrose—at 1s. 1½d. per box.

VOGRIE GRASS PARKS,
Lying ten miles south of Edinburgh, and twelve west of Haddington,

ARE to be LET till the 1st January next, by public roup, on Saturday the 31st day of March current.

They contain from three to four hundred Scots acres, and are divided into inclosures, containing from three to thirty acres. The grass is mostly old, and the parks are remarkably well watered, fenced, and sheltered.

The roup to begin at Ford, which lies on the Blackford road, at eleven o'clock.

SALE OF LANDS,
AND A MILLSTONE QUARRY.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April next, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

THE LANDS of BOGEND, in the parish of Shotts, and shire of Lanark, lying about twenty-two miles west from Edinburgh, betwixt the two great roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Whitburn, and by Bathgate and Airdrie, and about 150 yards from the most approved tract of the proposed Canal betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow.

These lands, on which there is a handsome new-built Farm-house, consist of about 150 acres of the best arable, meadow, and pasture ground in that part of the country, and there is a very appearance of coal and lime in the lands.—The greatest part of the farm is let from year to year in grass, at a low rent; but a purchaser may enter to the house and a few acres of ground immediately, and to the rest of the farm in spring 1799.

The MILLSTONE QUARRY lies off at a side of the farm, and will either be sold along with it or separately. The stone which has been wrought from it is of different kinds, and of the best quality for grinding either barley, oats or peas, and it is believed that it may be successfully tried for grinding wheat.

Application may be made to Robert Hill, W. S. North Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, who will treat with any one wishing to purchase by private bargain.

SALE OF LANDS,
IN THE
COUNTIES OF WIGTON AND DUMFRIES.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 16th day of May next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS IN LOTS,

LOT I.

THE Lands and Estate of BALSARROCH, lying within the Parish of Kirkcolm, and shire of Wigton, consisting of 530 acres or thereabouts, of which a very considerable part is arable, and the whole capable of great improvement, the means whereof may be easily procured at a port in the neighbourhood.

The present rent is only 246l.—One of the farms is out of lease; the leases of other three small farms expire at Whitsunday 1799, and the others at Whitsunday 1806, when a considerable rise may be expected; the Lands are inclosed and subdivided, they hold feu of a subject for payment of [illegible] duty—The stipend payable to the minister is 3l. 7[illegible] nearly exhausts the teinds which are valued at 31[illegible] which the proprietor has right; the Lands are rated [illegible] Books at 101l. Scots valuation, so that the whole public burden amount to a very small sum. The upset price will be 6 years fleeling, being very little more than 26 years purchase.

LOT II.

The SUPERIORITY of the Houses and Piece of Ground attached thereto belonging to the heirs of John M'Kenzie, Hugh Aitken, Mr John Agnew, surgeon, John Kennedy, butcher, and Miss Elizabeth M'Canis, with a feu-duty of 3s. 4d. arising therefrom. To be put up at 5l.

LOT III.

One sixth part or share of the Lands, called SEVEN ACRE, lying in the immediate vicinity of the town of Dumfries, and of that large Tenement of Houses and Garden in the suburbs of Dumfries, all of which belonged to the deceased Robert Corsan, Esq. of Meiklenox. The Lands are divided into different inclosures; they are beautifully situated upon the banks of the Nith, within a few minutes walk of the town.

The Garden adjoining to the House is large, and may be feued to advantage for building upon. This Lot will be put up at 150l.

James M'Readie on of the tenants, will shew the estate of Balfarroch, and those wishing to be informed of further particulars, and to see the articles of sale and titles, may apply to Thomas Adair, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.

LONDON PRICES, MARCH 19.

HOPS.

BAGS.				POCKETS.			
Kent	4l 10s	to	5l 10s	Kent	5l 0s	to	6l 6
Sussex	4l 4s	to	5l 5s	Sussex	4l 15s	to	5l 5s
Essex	3l 10s	to	5l 0s	Farnham	7l 0s	to	8l 8

LEATHER, per lb.

Butts 50 to 60 lb 14d to 15d—Ditto 60 to 80 lb 15d to 16d—Merchants Backs, 14d to 14½d—Dressing Hides, 14d to 15d—Fine Coach Hides, 14½d to 15½d—Crop Hides for cutting, 15d to 16d—Flat Ordinary, 14 to 14½d—Calf Skins, 40 to 50 lb per doz. 24d to 26d—Ditto, 60 to 80 lb 23d to 26d—Ditto 80 to 100 lb 19d to 24d—Small Seals (Greenland) 60s to 70s per doz.—Large ditto, 130s to 150s per doz.—Tanned Horse Hides, 22s to 30s per hide—Goat Skins, 20s to 48s per doz.—Price of Bark per load, 14l 10s to 15l.

RAW HIDES.

Hides p. ft.	2s 10d	to	3s 0d	Heavy Calf	20s 0d each		
Middling	2s 6d	to	2s 8d	Light Calf	6d p lb		
Ordinary	2s 2d	to	2s 4d	Sheep Skins	2s 6d	to	3s 0d

SMITHFIELD.

To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb

Beef	3s 0d	to	4s 4d	Veal	4s 0d	to	5s 6d
Mutton	3s 8d	to	4s 8d	Pork	2s 8d	to	3s 8d

Head of Cattle at Smithfield this day, viz.

Beasts, about 1600—Sheep, 8000

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb

Beef	2s 6d	to	3s 6d	Veal	3s 0d	to	5s 0d
Mutton	3s 0d	to	3s 8d	Pork	2s 8d	to	3s 8d

TALLOW.

St James's Market	3s 7d		Town Tallow	60s 6d	to —
Clare Market	3s 0d		Russia do (cand)	51s	to 52
Whitechapel Market (per stone of 8lb)	3s 0d		Russia do (soap)	49s	to 50
	10s 0d		Melting Stuff	42s	to —
			Ditto Rough	30s	to —
Average price	3s 0d		Graves	9s	
			Good Dregs	8s	per Cwt.

Yellow Soap, 76s.—Mottled, 82s—Curds, 85s

EXCHANGES, LONDON ON

Hamburgh	37	8	2½ U	*Dublin*	9
Lisbon	66			*Bank-money*	
Oporto	66				

HIGH WATER AT LEITH,——*Morn.* H. M. | *Even.* H. M.

Tuesday,	March	27.	—	10 14	10 41
Wednesday,	——	28.	—	11 13	11 43
Thursday,	——	29.	—	11 58	— —

PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN (AGENT FOR THE SUN FIRE OFFICE AND INSURANCE ON LIVES) AT HIS PRINTING-HOUSE, OLD FISH MARKET CLOSE, EVERY MONDAY THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
Price of a single paper 6d.—L. 3: 18s. per annum, when called for.—L.4. delivered in Town, or in Leith; and L. 4: 4s. sent by Post to any part of Great Britain.